HELP WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

PARTNERS WANTED.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

WANTED TO RENT.

TO LEASE.

PERSONAL.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871. NO. 215.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The Ku-Klux Investigating Committee—Butler's Letter of Declination.

Speaker Blaine and the General Indulge in Unpleasant Personal Allusions.

The Senate Agrees Upon a Programme Regarding Southern Legislation.

No Other Subject to be Acted Upon at the Present Session.

Rumored Serious Disagreement Among the Members of the High Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

[illegible]

THE NEW LOAN.

[illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

[illegible]

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

New York, March 16.—The money market is without change, on call easy at 4 to 5 per cent. Time loans, for 30 and 60 days, and prime business notes are 7 per cent. [illegible]

BONDS.

[illegible]

THE EXCHANGE MARKET

[illegible]

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The steamship Aleppo sailed to-day for Europe, with $186,000 in specie.

GOLD.

[illegible]

STOCKS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Reports from Saginaw—Death of the Oldest Inhabitant—Defalcation.

[illegible]

Rhode Island Democratic State Convention.

[illegible]

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield, Yesterday.

The Cook County Judicial Salary Bill Passed in the Senate.

All the Chicago Park Bills Pass the Upper House.

Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature Relative to the Sumner Removal.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible]

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible] JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

[illegible]

I. O. O. F.

[illegible]

Chicago Business Directory.

[illegible]

DAMAGED GOODS.

GREAT FIRE SALE!

GOODS DAMAGED BY WATER!

COMMENCING THIS MORNING.

Fine Laces, Costumes, Velvet Cloaks, Linens, Hosiery, Lace Shawls, Sacques, Silk Cloaks, Gloves, &c.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, MARCH 1, 1871.

[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]

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Choice White Winter $9.00 per brl.
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DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Wentworth-av. Assessment.

VOCAL MUSIC.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & Co.

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LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE

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FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871.

We have given our readers, within the last three or four days, in extracts from other journals, very positive indications of the public feeling of the country, so far as that feeling can be judged by the Republican press, on the recent attempt to make the legislative branch of the United States Government subservient to the Executive. The issue in which the press has spoken is a contestable, and it is very evident that the resentment aroused by the treatment of Mr. Sumner will not be easily allayed, nor the loss of confidence which it has engendered be easily restored. The extraordinary evidence of bad will, of course, cases after a few days, but the impression made will be lasting, as we shall unquestionably feel when another occasion arises to call it forth. It takes a great deal to cloud the popularity of a President chosen as General Grant was, almost by acclamation, and to shake the confidence which the people reposed in the uprightness of his intentions; and, as this popular feeling is not changed without the strongest reasons, the best mention, when it does set in, is all the stronger and the more difficult to turn back again. Among our telegraph despatches this morning, we publish the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature upon the course pursued by the admin istration toward Mr. Sumner, and the indication that action gives of a dangerous assumption of power now in our politics; and we do not question that the complete tone of the resolutions will meet with the heartiest approval of every thinking man in the country who is not blinded by the merest partisanship.

GENERAL BUTLER'S SCREED.

The exhibition of frantic rage made by General Butler upon the subject of the defeat of his vile project to re-establish military domination in the Southern States is perhaps the most ludicrous and, by nearly a majority of all the Republican members. The fact is, the house adopted the resolution as its scape from Butler's bill, which is one of questionable authority. Mr. Butler's great capital in the Kuklux outrages, and to meet them he provides a bill regulating elections in the Southern States, and giving extraordinary powers to the military. Whatever these outrages be, they are not Congress upon the laws of the United States. The criminal code of the United States contains no provision for the punishment of persons, except those against its own laws. They are, when committed in violation of laws in the States of Illinois, or not in Michigan, or robbery in Indiana, unless these offences were committed outside of the jurisdiction of these States, or in violation of some statute of the United States. The United States Government undertaken to supersede the State authority in the punishment of offences against State laws, but the constitution has provided for the national aid being extended to the State authorities, when the Legislature shall, by the proper authority, call for it. This power has been repeatedly exercised, but the manner and the occasion for this interposition of national force are then prescribed by the constitution:

"The United States shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

Under this provision, whenever the Legislature or Governor of Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Texas, or South Carolina (all Republican) need Federal aid, to suppress domestic disorder, upon application it must be sent to such State. In North Carolina, the Governor is a Republican, and the Legislature is opposed to him. He is now on trial upon impeachment. The Legislature, knowing this, the Governor cannot call for Federal aid, and he has been at Washington paying special legislation to suppress the Ku-Klux of the Legislature.

The Republicans of the Southern States have to withstand a public sentiment which demands the political equality of a large portion of the white population. Congress has refused to pass an enforcement act, though asked to do so by all Republicans at the South. The enforcement of this unmanageable policy, and the attempt to administer holding office to suit the State Governments into the opposition ranks, has gradually made the Republican majorities in all these States. It is, perhaps, because of the extraordinary exercise of military power by General Sickles in South Carolina, that the Democrats have gained control of the Legislature of that State. General Butler and his faction propose to interpose another and yet heavier arm of the military which has gradually reducing the Republican majorities in those States, but it will be found, by bare counting that all elections shall result in the way, no matter how the people may be structurally disfranchised. It is probable that the General Assembly will decline to let the House on Tuesday, when such bills opened more Mr. Butler's bill, the bill for the exercise of military powers that Congress can devise. The Legislature of the Southern States, at some extent, at the South. The idea republicans and Republicans that wishes still preserve their hatred of the negro. They forbid, will the pride of ignorance, the improvement of the social and material condition of the blacks, or an injury to the contrary, and, having over this there men work, in a cursedly and brutal way, to keep down and exterminate the race proscribed men. Congress, by its legislation, keeps the institutional, the most experienced and influential class of the rebels politically disfranchised, and, thereby, excludes the very men who are most deeply interested in the re-establishment of peace and order.

General Butler's violent assault against these Republicans who refuse to follow his lead in the campaign against Ku-Klux, real and imaginary, will be accepted by the country at its real value. It is but an exhibition of the absurdities into which a man of intense ambition and of indifferent principles will rush when opposed by a fellow and unexpected disappointment. His suggestion that there is a compact between the Democrats and those who oppose his extreme measures, under which the former are to let the nine months' murder enough Republican voters at the South to control the next Presidential election, would be laughable, if not rendered contemptible by its malice and want of truth.

It will be seen that yesterday Mr. Speaker Blaine thoroughly announced Butler's letter, and vindicated the action of the House.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The settlement which has been reached in relation to the affairs of the Union Pacific Road will, in all probability, put that great national enterprise in a position to realize all that was originally hoped from it. By the recent action of Congress, the interest of the Government in the bonds is settled in accordance with what was undoubtedly the intention of the original law—that that interest should be paid by the company at the maturity of the bonds, the government meanwhile taking care of it—and that one-half the proceeds of all payments that may be made the road for work done for the government by the road shall be credited on account of such interest. Should the government give to the road all the transportation it may have, it will still be an enormous saving over the cost of such transportation had the road never been built; and it was this consideration of the direct benefit which the government would derive from this facility for transportation, more than anything else, which influenced Congress in the agreement as it was originally made. But, aside from this question, it is understood that, under its new management, and through arrangements which will, no doubt, be made with the Central Pacific, the business of the road will be largely increased, and an amount of travel and trade, from Asia and Australia, be drawn over it, such as Mr. Huntington has hoped for and not secured. Whether that travel and trade, not only from this country, but from Europe, shall be diverted from the Overland route and via the Cape of Good Hope, is, in the main, simply a question of time and it, if shall, as we suppose it will, be the aim of the Directors of the road to bring that question down to its lowest limitations, we shall see a revolution in the commerce of the world that will, within a year, justify the expectations of Mr. Scott, of an enormous increase in the receipts of the Pacific Road. In the question Chicago has a very deep interest. It is simply a sum in arithmetic, whether it will cost more to bring a ton of tea from Shanghai to Chicago by the way of New York or by the way of San Francisco; and if, taking into consideration the cost of transportation and interest on the capital employed, it will be found the cheaper way is via San Francisco, we may be quite sure that that important fact will very soon be manifest, and the inevitable results follow. To make Chicago the point of distribution of an enormous trade from Asia, our centres in New York, is thus only a question of figures, and one which concerns the whole Northwest. If we can get our tea, and other products of China and Japan, brought to us at a lesser cost than it has been that it brought to us at Atlantic city, round the Cape of Good Hope, an immense and important current of trade will be turned in this direction and find its centre in Chicago. It is clearly for the interest of the road to bring this about, and the efforts of the Directors, we understand, are to be directed to that end. Nor will they limit themselves to attempts to do it by a direct through traffic. The rapid growth of the Western Territories will naturally increase, year by year, the business of the road, and it is in the power of its management to check or to encourage that growth by increasing or diminishing the cost of transportation, and building up a way traffic which is capable of being speedily made immensely profitable. And here again is the interest of Chicago largely concerned. Not only is this city the natural point of supply of merchandise for the great West, but she possesses the resources which are now near about to be reduced may find a stopping-place with us and build up a new and lucrative trade. But, leaving out of view any merely local and selfish consideration of the question, a wise and large policy, such as, we understand, is to govern the future management of the Pacific Road, cannot fail to influence the welfare of the whole country and the commerce of the world with the East.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The London *Times* is very indignant at the reception which was given to the recently-purchased Fenians on their arrival in this country, and appeals to the American people not to form an opinion concerning England from Fenian oratory. The reception festivities and oratory evidently attracted more attention in England than they did in this country. Except the comparative few who participated in the proceedings, the American public regarded the arrival of these gentlemen in this country as an event of no extraordinary importance. Many of them had been here before, and might have crossed and recrossed the ocean a hundred times without any special attention, were it not for their capture, arrest, and imprisonment for a bloodless attempt at revolution.

To-day will be celebrated by persons of Irish origin the national festival of Ireland. Originally a day set apart for religious observance, it has passed into a national holiday, and is commemorated, by the Irish in all parts of the world, just as Americans celebrate the Fourth of July, the English St. George's Day, and the Scotch St. Andrew's Day. The British islands furnish some opposite days, and thus the variety contributed by the respective nationalities in this country as in the parent isle.

St. Patrick's Day is, however, the occasion for an annual reviver of the long ages of Irish wrongs and hopelessness, and, and to day Irish orators in all quarters of the globe will recite the tale of Irish sorrows and British outrages. To-morrow, the story will be forgotten until 1872 comes, and for a thousand years, the same battle has been fought over and over again at the social board on St. Patrick's Day. During the last ten years this story of Irish wrongs has received new vigor from the exposure which has unmasked the Fenian schemes for the dismemberment of the Island from British rule. How, or by whom, or in what manner, Irish wrongs were to be redressed, and British chains broken, and Ireland made free, no one has ever explained, it, indeed, any one has ever asked. The Irish people in this country have freely given of their money, and the Irish peasantry have patiently waited for the fulfillment of promises made so confidently, and so long ago. But the days of Irish patience are now past, and the time for Irish independence seems to be as remote as ever. It might be supposed that the constant iteration of the story of Irish wrongs and hopelessness would sweep them out of the land, but, on the contrary, the Irish hearts and their affections are still directed toward a foreign people. But with the same devotion that preserved the Jews during their captivity in Babylon, the Irish seem to expect the time when they shall return to their fatherland. The depopulation of Ireland by emigration, to avoid pauperism, continued nearly a thousand years ago, and, if we are to credit all that will be spoken to night, every man, wherever he may be, who bears in his veins any part of the blood of those emigrants, is actively waiting for the signal which is to recall him to the vacant sod of Erin, there to live in a republic which is to be a model of all that is pure, peaceful, prosperous, and just. St. Patrick's Day, therefore, is an Irish festival, emphatically Irish. It is a festival which admits of no thought, word, or action that is not devoted to the nationality of Ireland. On this day the Irishman treads once more his native heather, and lives a native, but not a conquered subject of England. To-morrow he lays aside this character, and comes back to the realities of life. Meanwhile, Ireland will be constantly emancipated to-morrow she will be the same slave she has been for so many centuries. Absurd as this impotent zeal may seem to those not sharing it, it is nevertheless a distinguishing mark of the race, and, although their native land, cling with the blindness of inexplicable faith to the hope that the long and cruel past will be undone, and that the land of St. Patrick will once again be a free and independent nation.

The temperance which the Baptists of New York could not resist has been squeezed beneath the feet of the Rebellion of the same city. It will be recollected that the Common Council of New York, having been severely censured for the lavishness with which it gave the property of the city to the Roman Catholic Church, offered the Baptists a few lots of land, for the purpose, as was alleged, of clinching the charge which its previous acts had created. The Baptists could not find it in their hearts to say: "Get thee behind me Tammany," and accepted the bribe. Now the same tactics has been tried upon the Methodists, but with a different result. It was proposed by the Council to donate twelve city lots to the Old Ladies' Home, an institution under Methodist patronage. A meeting of 110 preachers of the denomination was held, and unanimously declined the profered donation, averring in a preamble that

"In the present and prospective condition of the ecclesiastical bodies in this state, great care should be taken to avoid the complaint that the ecclesiastical gifts to Catholic and Church institutions."

There will, undoubtedly, be heard, from all patriotic Americans, no matter of what religion, a general "Amen" to this utterance of the hundred and ten preachers.

Noting, a week or two since, the representative backwardness of the American element of our population in fulfilling the Scriptural injunction to increase and multiply, we confess we did not expect to see our remarks made the text for a Mormon discourse in Salt Lake City, construed into an argument for the system of polygamy; and, indeed, we think the construction hardly warrantable. Nevertheless, the *Deseret News*, organ of Brigham Young, is moved by it to exclaim:

"Under the practices which prevail in the Eastern States, and which, we fear, are fast gaining a foothold in this, it is manifest that the population will not increase, and the question is, what special legislation be devised?"

Well, that is a puzzler, or, rather, would be if we could depend upon Brigham's organ to correct the evils which Brigham's organ sees to threaten the civilized East so seriously. But we can hardly favor the cure of one of the evils of a high civilization by the general adoption of one of the worst evils of barbarism.

The Legislature on Wednesday snuffed one State institution out of existence, The Commission on Public Buildings reported, exposing the fraud and ignorance connected with the Southern Normal School at Anna, and the Southern Agricultural College at Irvington, for both of which large additional appropriations were asked. With another in the latter institution, an order was passed directing the Attorney General to take possession of the property, and to appoint a Receiver to see what can be saved from the wreck. The like action properly ought to have been had respecting the institution at Anna. Both of these institutions were jobs, purchased by votes given for other jobs, the whole being put through at the cost of the State.

Mr. William McMichael, of Philadelphia, has got his reward for the rum-colored picture of San Domingo, which was ostentatiously thrown the press a few days ago. His speeches on that sweet isle of the sea had scarcely reached Washington before an appointment as Solicitor of the Internal Revenue was made available for him. "Personal relations" are evidently all right in that quarter.

Congress has a numerous question to settle when it shall have disposed of the Ku-Klux Klan, the Senators unfriendly to San Domingo, and other troublesome matters. We allude to the difficulty of determining the status of that great naval-historical, historical-patriotic, logical, comical, tragical-comical, or otherwise, old painting which Congress has been foisted on the 34 million, by Mr. Wm. H. Powell, for the use and behoof of the United States. Tilman Bean's claim—we have written of it before—is, we suppose, now about the only one that Congress knows what to do with. Tilman's claim—we know whose that is, and Congress knows where the money is, but this time-honored piece of canvas is wrapped—rolled up, as it were—in a cloud of doubt. Six years ago, while war was yet waging, and the police of patriotism was at the highest heat, Congress voted to commission this painter, Powell, to build a picture, for $12,000, which should commemorate, in proper colors and dimensions, the daring deeds of the American navy; something which should record in all the bravery of our tars on the water. The money, which seems very much scattered, though Powell probably doesn't, was to be paid, $2,000 down, $4,000 annually for four years, and $7,000 on the completion of the work. The payments seem to have been made for the sum of Powell's dying of old age before his task should be fulfilled.

Having got his contract duly signed, Powell went to work, and the price of paints and oils immediately rose, in consequence of the "corner" in the market consequent upon his ordering. Years rolled on, the money was all cold out at 40 per cent discount, the good old Admiral died, Secretaries of the Navy came and went, the war-starved heroes of Fort Moultrie and Charleston forgot their earlier battles in the new warfare between line and staff, and still Powell plastered away at his canvas, never ceasing to call at the Subtreasury for his yearly stipend. In other words, he would draw a slip, and then draw his allowance. The latest enthusiastic advice received from Mr. Powell's emissary—seen dated the 21st of February, 1870, when Tilman A. Bean, William H. Aspinwall, and other distinguished New Yorkers, who had been detailed to accompany the painter on his "drawing all down (that is of ships, not of pay), and the colors well laid on," requiring "only the retouching of light and shade to finish it." Congress, then, recommended the immediate payment of another $4,000 in order that Powell might retouch the light and shade with a light hand and a consistent condescension of national appreciation.

It must have been an uncommonly bad year for light and shade in the city of New York, for, although Congress has been going on, for the Committee on the Library, to whom a resolution of inquiry concerning this picture was recently referred, report nothing as to the advancement of the painter or the artist, notwithstanding the five years allowed him to complete the work expired six weeks ago.

The question, then, is, Where is Powell? Has he his pinions? Have his ships all turned into Flying Dutchmen and vanished from the face of the deep-blue sea, from Forty nines to Hell Gate? Has the painter's name, in his Forty-second year, been struck off the roll of the Navy? Has the "light and shade" already made at an earnest that he has completed it and been discharged? Has Powell waited so long that the canvas has rolled itself up, and, in the lapse of years, been used in Kaskaskia as a carpet to shield the feet of the Legislature from the chilling dampness of the floor? Has Powell waited so long that the canvas has been used in Sagamamie in the struggle between the rats and mice shivering the timbers and blinding the eyes of every bold mariner in the fleet? Has Powell, having collected his pay, fallen into the hands of thieves, and, carried on his register for seventeen years, found some 30,000 or 40,000 a stronger inducement than the 47,000 remaining due from the government? If we have much, we have the government made by the commission? If not, and if Powell shall refuse to deliver his canvas without additional payments, Congress will, we suppose, and likely, what proportion of the price of course will the government be entitled to get out of appropriation in its favor? Powell has received from the $14,000 paid, and the balance? Then, there's a matter of law, it has not implemented one, and cannot probably come before the Court High Court of Claims for arbitration. Some investigation should be made at once, and letters of marque, ultimately issued, whereby the Government may be enabled to get hold of some of these fugitives.

The failure of John T. Alexander, the most extensive and large farmer of Illinois, is reported by the *Prairie Farmer*. The amount of liabilities is placed at $1,000,000, and of assets at $500,000, the latter being that the assets are not immediately available to satisfy the claims of creditors.

Mr. Alexander is one of the Alexander brothers, whose enterprise in blooded stock, especially throughout Illinois, in Kentucky, have been so extensive as to give them a national reputation. He is said to have from the Morgan County, Ill., and the Scottsdale farm of 2,000 acres in Red County, are, probably, the very of all Northwestern farmers; and these last will, no doubt, be kept in connection with these farms will, doubtless, be prompt to measure to the condition into which they have brought themselves. It is not to be wondered observe that the cause which finds this Alexander fail in the same as that which made hundreds of other of undoubtedly more wealthy, the class for territorial aggrandizement. Others will opine that Alexander has sold too great, as did the Bear-hunting Hammonds, of Vermont, who, plunging in false lumber for fancy stock, and not getting out of the way before the bottom dropped out. But the fact, we believe, is, that Mr. Alexander's farming operations have been largely profitable, while it is his extensive speculations in beef, at the South, which have brought his present ruin. We, who, since the days of our first, several times the amount of his present liabilities, and he will, doubtless be going again on a new career, wish, for his sake, that he farms (the inverted sale of Broadlands for $600,000 having fallen through) and enjoying the congratulations of his fellow-agriculturists, rather than be the prince of a million farmers or a brilliant a sample of the capitalists of their calling.

We suppose it is generally understood that among the qualifications essential to a good, or even a tolerable, preacher, is the ability to write a connected sentence, before it comes off—describing, with a minuteness necessary to the proper verisimilitude, the characteristics and incidents of the entertainment. Usually, a precisioner extending over a few hours in all that is necessary; but a morning postponement has a circle who makes nothing of attendance out last most about a week, or, perhaps through the medium of that system of star pragmatication, which was practised in the antediluvian days, by a Noah. Its time attributes the performances of Mr. Lindbrill Lhell, or some gentleman of similar name, to come off next Tuesday evening.

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Stereoscopes and Views, Albums,

PLAIN AND COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,

57 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

DOESKINS.

Deer Island

AND

Humboldt

DOUBLE WARP

DOESKINS

FOR SALE BY THE LEADING JOBBING AND RETAIL HOUSES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

THESE GOODS ARE UNSURPASSED IN MAKE, FINISH AND COLORING.

CLOTHING.

1871. SPRING TRADE. 1871.

HENRY W. KING & CO.,

4, 6 & 8 Lake street,

Manufacturers and Jobbers

OF

CLOTHING!

Offer to the TRADE their usual full stock.

SEWING MACHINES.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS

Have been made during the past few months in the

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE

GROCERIES.

1871. GROCERIES. 1871.

DAY, ALLEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

34 and 36 Randolph-st.,

CHICAGO.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.,

134 AND 136 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

CIGARS.

CIGARS.

60,000 FINE IMPORTED CIGARS, for sale at a great

SACRIFICE!

For a few days, at the

"H. A. D." Cigar Store,

69 Washington-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

LAKE NAVIGATION—1871.

GOODRICH

TRANSPORTATION CO.

"Goodrich Steamboat Landing,"

Below Rush-st. Bridge, North Side.

T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

The Propeller St. Joseph

WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

HASKINS!

90 RANDOLPH-ST.

WINDOW SHADES, DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.

THE LAW COURTS.

Rights of Purchasers—A Verbal Warranty Worthless.

Another Policeman Beheaded—A Judicial Insinuation.

Superior Court.

Circuit Court.

United States Circuit Court.

United States District Court.

Criminal Court.

County Court.

The Police Courts.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

AMUSEMENTS ABROAD.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Reform School Grounds—Postponement to the June Session.

Report of the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting to Consider the Sewerage Question.

Majority and Minority Reports—The Matter Laid Over.

"WESLEY AND HIS TIMES."

Lecture, Last Evening, by Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon.

Interesting Sketch of the Great Founder of Methodism.

REAL ESTATE.

ATLANTIC TRAFFIC.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Ocean Travel in 1870.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 16.

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 16.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 16.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 16.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

New York Live Stock Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Southern Cotton Markets.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA.

CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE.

TOLEDO.

ST. LOUIS.

BALTIMORE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

Lake Freights.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

Chronic Diseases.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

15 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Private Diseases.

Private Matters.

Private Consultations.

Dr. Raphael

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

Avoid Quacks.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The Great Vernal Specific.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Work of the American Commission Nearly Finished.

Outline of Mr. Wade's Preliminary Report.

Government and Population of the Island.

Agricultural and Mineral Resources.

Want of Harmony Among the Commissioners.

Baez's Army Fighting Under the American Flag.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORK NEARLY FINISHED.

INFORMAL REPORT.

CABRAL.

THE FORMAL REPORT.

RETURN OF THE COMMISSION.

(To the Associated Press.)

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

BITTER FEELING TOWARD ENGLAND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BELGIUM.

CUBA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Returns Indicate the Non-Election of a Governor by the People—The Choice to Devolve Upon the Legislature.

War Department Meteorological Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

CHICAGO, March 16—11 p. m.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

New Orleans Market.

A Successful Enterprise.

Chicago Marble Fronts.

Wonderful Improvement.

Pew Renting.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(Continued from First Page.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

INSURANCE BILL.

REVENUE BILL—SUBSTITUTE.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ARKANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Invitation to the Legislature.

The Irish Literary Society Banquet and Ball.

Amusements.

Coroner's Inquests.

Harbor Soundings.

Personal.

Yesterday's Fires.

Miscellaneous.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

The following were among the arrivals at the principal hotels on yesterday:

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Look to Your Children.

MARRIED.

DIED.

AUCTION SALES.

By BLANCHARD & RUSSELL.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

CHAMBER & PARLOR FURNITURE,
Sideboards, Hat Racks, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, Desks, &c.
ALSO,
Second-hand Goods, Carpets, &c.

By A. LIPMAN.

AUCTION.

Will sell at my store, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY...

A. LIPMAN,
Licensed Pawnbroker,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

By HENRY FELTMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION
is called to the production, on
Friday Evening, March 17, 1871,
BY
THE GRAND
ENGLISH OPERA
COMBINATION!

OBERON,

SPECIAL MARKS OF FAVOR.

ENTIRE CHANGE FOR SECOND WEEK.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.........Proprietor and Manager.

Grand Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

FRIDAY, March 17—TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

PEEP O'DAY; Or, Savourneen Deelish.

NECK AND NECK.

To conclude with the Sensation Drama,
JONATHAN BRADFORD; OR, THE MURDER AT THE ROADSIDE INN.

Monday, ROBERT McWADE as Rip Van Winkle.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE
Grand English Opera Combination

Last appearance positively.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The Versatile Comedian and Character Artist,
JOSEPH MURPHY,
In Fred. G. Maeder's Drama, of
HELP.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
In the grand historical drama entitled
CAPTAIN KYD, or The Bold Buccaneer.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
89 South Clark-st.

ONE MORE FAREWELL NILLSON CONCERT

GOOSEY GANDER

CINDERELLA is the next attraction, to be followed by MAZEPPA.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

E. M. BOOTH
Will give Readings before the
PHILOCALIAN SOCIETY,
Dearborn Seminary, 81 & 83 Wabash-av.,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, 1871. Tickets, 50 cts.

THE NEW CHIVALRY.
A LECTURE, BY MISS WILLARD,
IN CENTENARY (DR. FOWLER'S) CHURCH,
Tuesday Evening, March 21.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SALOON FIXTURES, &c.,
At 371 State-st.,
AT AUCTION.
On Friday, March 17, at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Imported Brandy, Gin, and Wines,
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, March 18, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Valuable Property on
MICHIGAN-AV.
THE ELEGANT
MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE
Of M. D. Gilman, Esq., No. 174 Michigan-av.,
AT AUCTION.
On Monday, March 20, at 3 o'clock p. m.,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

250 Cases Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,500 PACKAGES
Assorted Glassware, French China, English White Granite, Hardware, Table Cutlery, &c.,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
Saturday, March 18, 1871, at 10 a. m.,
at 219 Wabash-av.,
The Stock of
A. FREDIN & CO., BANKRUPTS.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,
Rich Parlor Suites,
Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Marble-Top Tables, Rockers, Chairs, Bedsteads, Carpets, Plated Ware, Show Cases, Office Desks, Comforters; 50 Lounges; 100 Corner and Side Whatnots; 45 Centre Tables; 500 pairs Rich Gilt Window Shades,
On Saturday, March 18, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By JULIUS SPEYER.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.
REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auction & Commission Merchants,
23 and 25 Randolph-st.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

SEWING MACHINES.

PERSONAL.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED TO RENT.

TO LEASE.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

FOR SALE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ABBOTT, FAKE & CO.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MACHINERY.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

Trades.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

Domestics.

Seamstresses, Etc.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINANCIAL.

$2,500 TO LOAN FOR SHORT OR LONG

$23,000 WANTED FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS

$25,000 CASH IN HAND TO BUY PUR

$100,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY

$150,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

Trades.

Coachmen, Etc.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

Domestics.

PARTNERS WANTED.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

LOST AND FOUND.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Talk in Both Houses on the Subject of Southern Legislation.

A Democratic Caucus Agrees to the Senate Proposition for a Joint Committee.

Liberal Subscriptions to the New Loan.

A Large Amount of Five-Twenties to be Called In.

Alaska and its Dearth of Resources.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate, to-day, gave some time to business in open session, but got through the day without a caucus.

LITTLE DONE IN THE HOUSE.

AN INCIDENT.

THE RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

THE SUSPENDED KENTUCKY MAIL ROUTES.

FIVE-TWENTIES TO BE CALLED IN.

(To the Associated Press.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

NOMINATIONS.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.